

# PDR RID Report

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Review CSMS/SDPS

Originator Ref

Priority 1

Section

Page

Figure Table

Category Name Design-Segment-level

Actionee HAIS

Sub Category Getting to CDR

Subject CDR Level of Design

## Description of Problem or Suggestion:

The definition of the CDR level of design and the work needed to get to CDR is not clear, and thus the ability of CSMS to get to CDR is not clear.

## Originator's Recommendation

Provide a definition of what the CDR level design will consist of. Include a description of the management information, scripts, MIB extensions, procedures, etc. that are needed for CDR and the level of effort required for the major elements of this. Break down the lines-of-code estimates into its components. Address COTS product configuration effort.

GSFC Response by: desJardins

GSFC Response Date 4/25/95

An action item will be created to work with the SEL to clarify development schedule.

HAIS Response by: Forman

HAIS Schedule 2/10/95

HAIS R. E. Armstrong

HAIS Response Date 3/16/95

The purpose of the PDR-to-CDR phase is to establish a stable, well-defined detailed design that is based on the requirements allocations and architecture established during the preliminary design. While varying somewhat by component, the goal is to provide a design level appropriate to verify the requirements are satisfied. This involves ensuring that detailed operational scenarios (to be developed for the CDR, DID 605) can be fully supported by specific CSMS components whose development uncertainty and risk is shown to be acceptable to proceed into implementation.

The CDR level of design for CSMS includes a wide variety of products for both COTS and custom software, data and hardware. As all COTS selections are made, further prototyping performed, and detailed cost/schedule management planning done for ensuing periods, more specific mappings and further level of effort estimates will be developed. One item of interest here is the CSMS Development and Release Plan, DID 307/329, a PDR deliverable. When completed in March, this document will include information regarding the CSMS components including their type, associated development process flows, development schedule and estimated level of effort.

At this preliminary stage of design, we expect the detailed CSMS design to include a combination of at least the following unit-level identification/break-down of components:

COTS hardware component (i.e., bill of materials including quantity, model, part number, and version, as needed)

custom software modules (typically 250-line or less sizing estimates in a given language) described as follows:

- . software detailed design OO models (attributes and operations mapped to all classes, associations detailed and reflected in execution tasks, dynamic model control scheme reflected in implementation)
- . program design language (PDL) description of components
- . application program interface (API) calling sequences/constructs (in ICD)

COTS software packages (e.g., O/Ss, system management and administration applications, network management and configuration tools, various utilities, software and script development tools, DBMS, libraries, agents and management information bases, MIBs)

hybrid COTS/custom implementations (e.g., 4GL scripts; Unix shell scripts; display definitions and Motif templates; MIB tailoring data, including variable definitions; and configuration solutions for software packages such as HP OpenView and ClearCase; detailed schema for DBMSs; and router address, security and other configuration table definitions).

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detailed schema for DBMSs; and router address, security and other configuration table definitions).

(Reviewed and approved by SDPS)

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**Status**   **Closed**

**Date Closed**   **4/25/95**

**Sponsor**   **desJardins/Szczur**

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**Attachment if any**

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